

ND GIS Users Conference

*Sept 29 Fargo, ND*



# Innovations in Aerial Imagery

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# Innovations in Aerial Imagery – Agenda

- Aerial Imagery (photography) Background
- Innovations & Advancements
  - Ground Sample Distance (GSD) / Resolution
  - Orthos vs. “Bird’s Eye”
  - Sensor & Processing Technology
  - Users (Traditional vs. Non-Traditional)
  - Aerial Imagery Technology – for Indoors?
  - Beyond the Pixels
- GIS Innovations
- Next Frontier



# Definition

- **Aerial photography (imagery)** is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated position. Usually the camera is not supported by a ground-based structure. Platforms for aerial photography include fixed-wing aircraft, helicopters, multirotor Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS), balloons, blimps and dirigibles, rockets, pigeons, kites, parachutes, stand-alone telescoping and vehicle-mounted poles

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aerial\\_photography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aerial_photography)





# What is this?

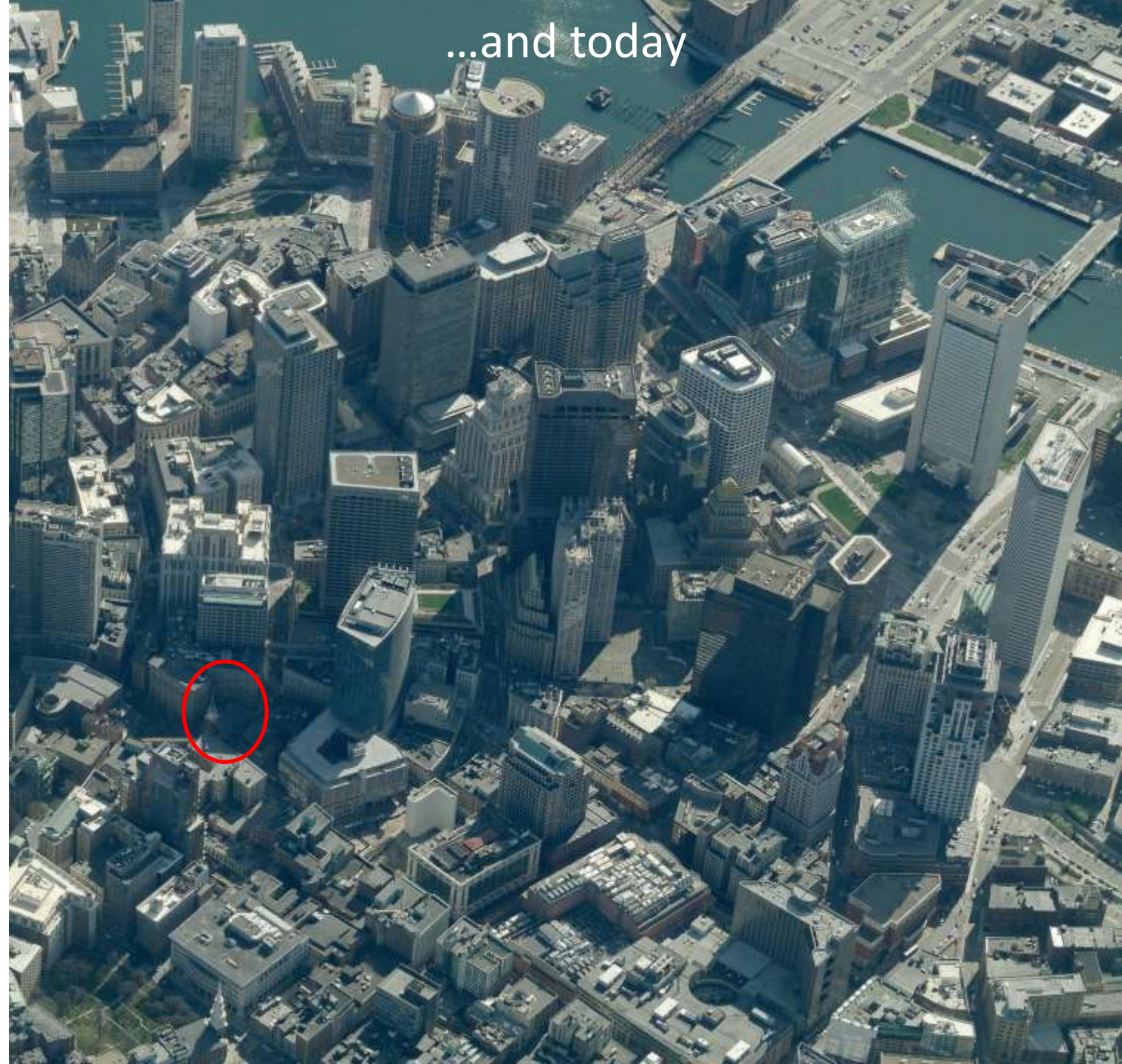
- 'Boston, as the Eagle and the Wild Goose See It'
  - Taken by James Wallace Black and Samuel Archer King
  - October 13, 1860
- Oldest Aerial Photograph on record!
- Old South Meeting House
  - Where the Boston Tea Party was launched in 1773





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# Aerial Imagery – Historical Timeline

- 1858: Aerial photography first practiced by the French photographer and balloonist Gaspard-Félix Tournachon, known as “Nadar” in 1858 over Paris, however the photographs no longer exist
- 1860: 'Boston, as the Eagle and the Wild Goose See It' (oldest on record)
- 1882: Kite aerial photography was pioneered by E.D. Archibald
- 1887: Germans began experiments with aerial photographs and photogrammetric techniques for measuring features and areas in forests
- Late 1800's – early 1900's: Further experimentation relating to aerial imagery captured by balloons, kites, compressed air rockets, pigeons, etc.
- 1909: Wilbur Wright takes first aerial photograph from an airplane of Centocelli, Italy**
- 1914-1918 (World War I): Rapid maturation of the technology during the war, as reconnaissance aircraft were equipped with cameras to record enemy movements





# WWI - Reconnaissance



November 1917

E.I.B. 425.  
20.11.62.  
12.11.17-11.



Passchendaele before and during World War I

# Aerial Imagery – Historical Timeline

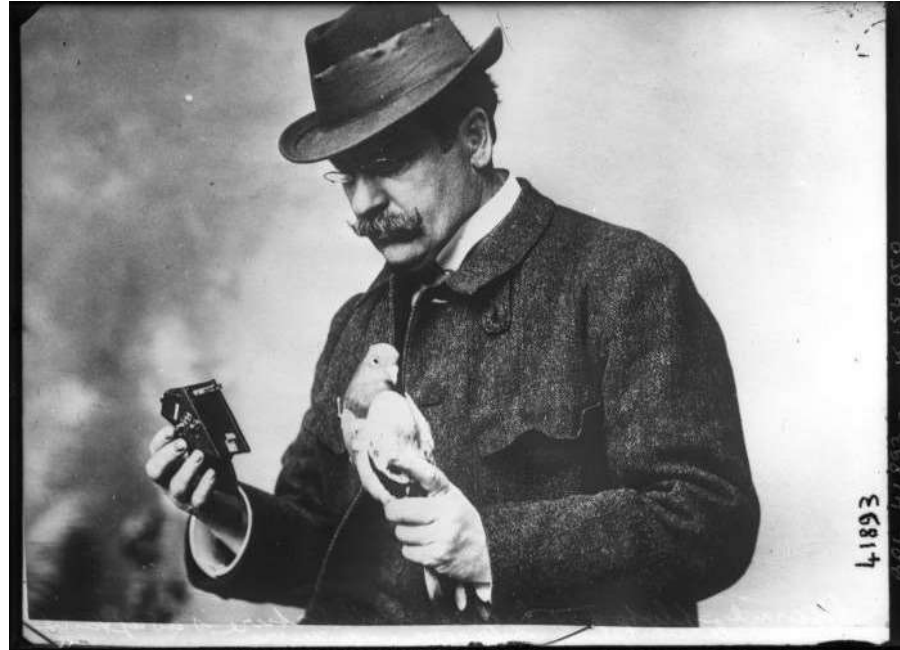
## Post World War I

- Commercial aerial photography begins
- Use greatly expanded during World War II, as reconnaissance technology and interpretation capabilities significantly improved
- Numerous technological enhancements, which are still continuing today...
  - Color-infrared / False Color
  - Multi-spectral



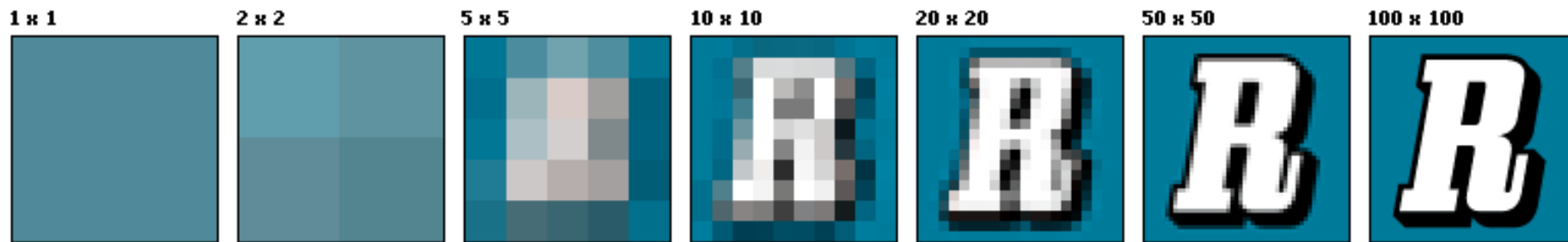


# Innovations & Advancements



# Innovations: GSD

- Ground Sample Distance – distance between the center of pixels
- Resolution – the capability of a sensor to observe or measure the smallest object clearly with distinct boundaries; higher resolution means more detail
- Pixel – a unit of a digital image; resolution depends upon the size of the pixel



# Innovations: GSD

How has Ground Sample Distance improved over the years?





2-meter GSD (1:4,800 scale)





2-meter GSD (1:2,400 scale)



2-meter GSD (1:600 scale)





1-meter GSD (1:600 scale)



0.5-meter GSD (1:600 scale)





12-inch GSD (1:600 scale)





9-inch GSD (1:600 scale)





6-inch GSD (1:600 scale)





4-inch GSD (1:600 scale)





2-inch GSD (1:600 scale)





2-inch GSD (1:100 scale)



Less than 1-Inch!





# Innovations: Orthos vs. “Bird’s Eye”

## Ortho Imagery

- Orthophotography has the geometric characteristics of a map, and the image qualities of a photograph. These qualities allow for:
  - distance & area measurements
  - determination of feature shape
  - direction calculations / routing
  - determination of coordinates at any location

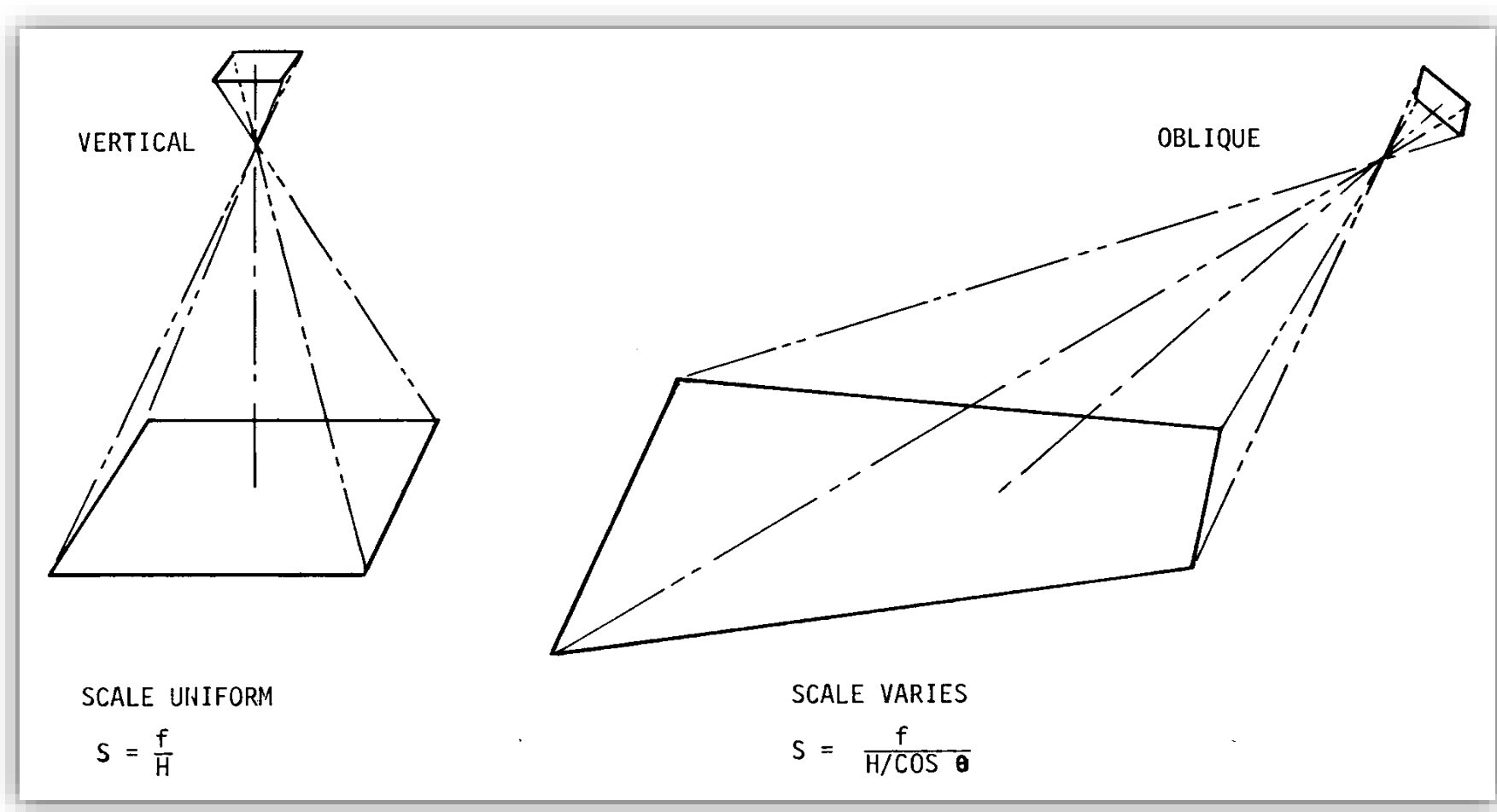
## Oblique Imagery

- Oblique imagery is captured at an approximate 40-45 degree angle, providing unique intelligence and analysis capabilities that are not available with an orthophoto.
- Also referred to as...
  - Angled Imagery, Birds-eye View, etc.



# Intelligent Oblique Imagery

- Ortho vs. Oblique:





# Traditional Image



**What and where  
is this feature?  
(Keystone, SD)**

Oblique imagery brings a natural perspective to a location that allows a user to view the environment as if they were there.







Your Addition To This...





# Intelligent Oblique Imagery



**Intelligent Imagery – each pixel has X, Y and Z values. Measure right on the image:**

- Distance
- Area
- Height
- Elevation/Slope
- Bearing
- Angle



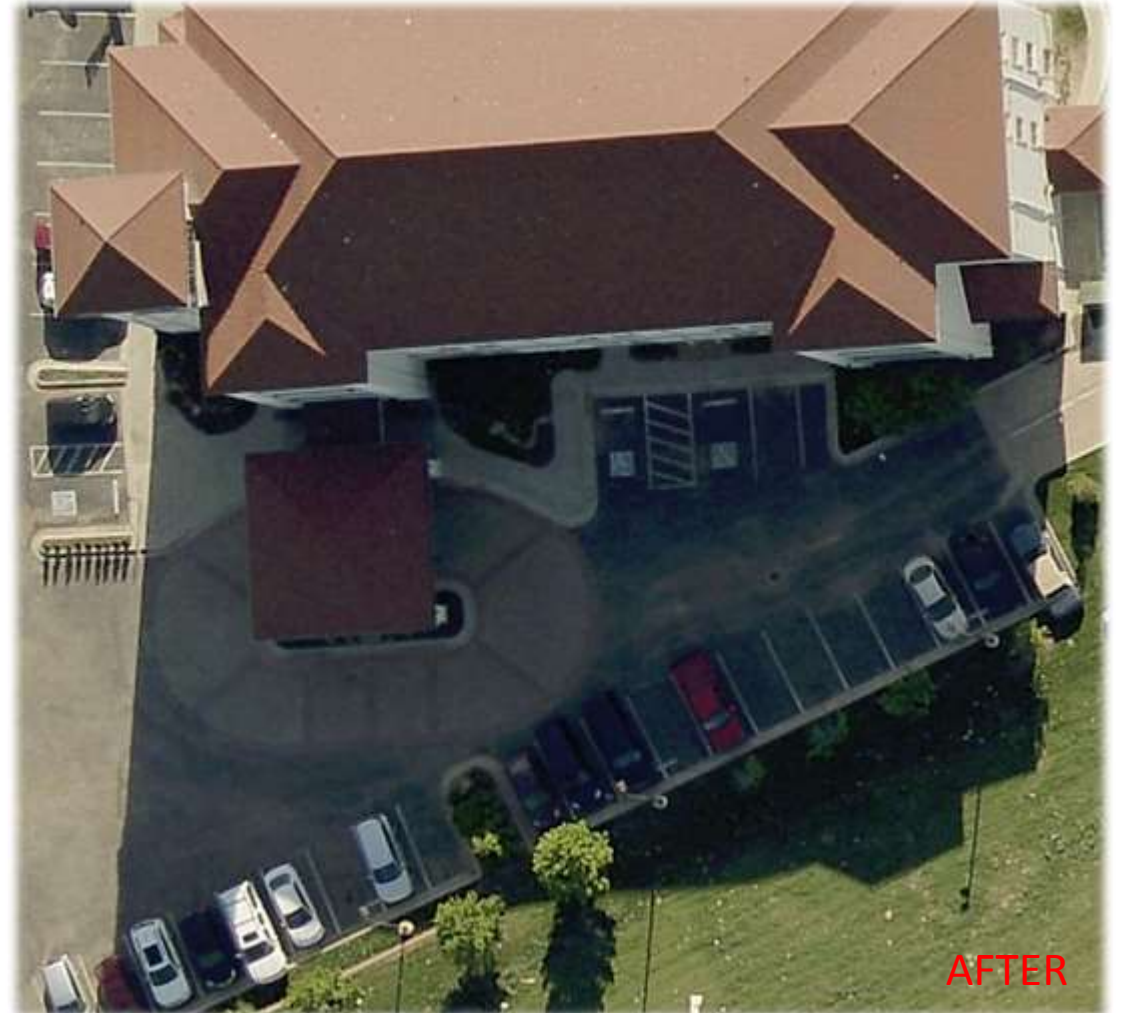
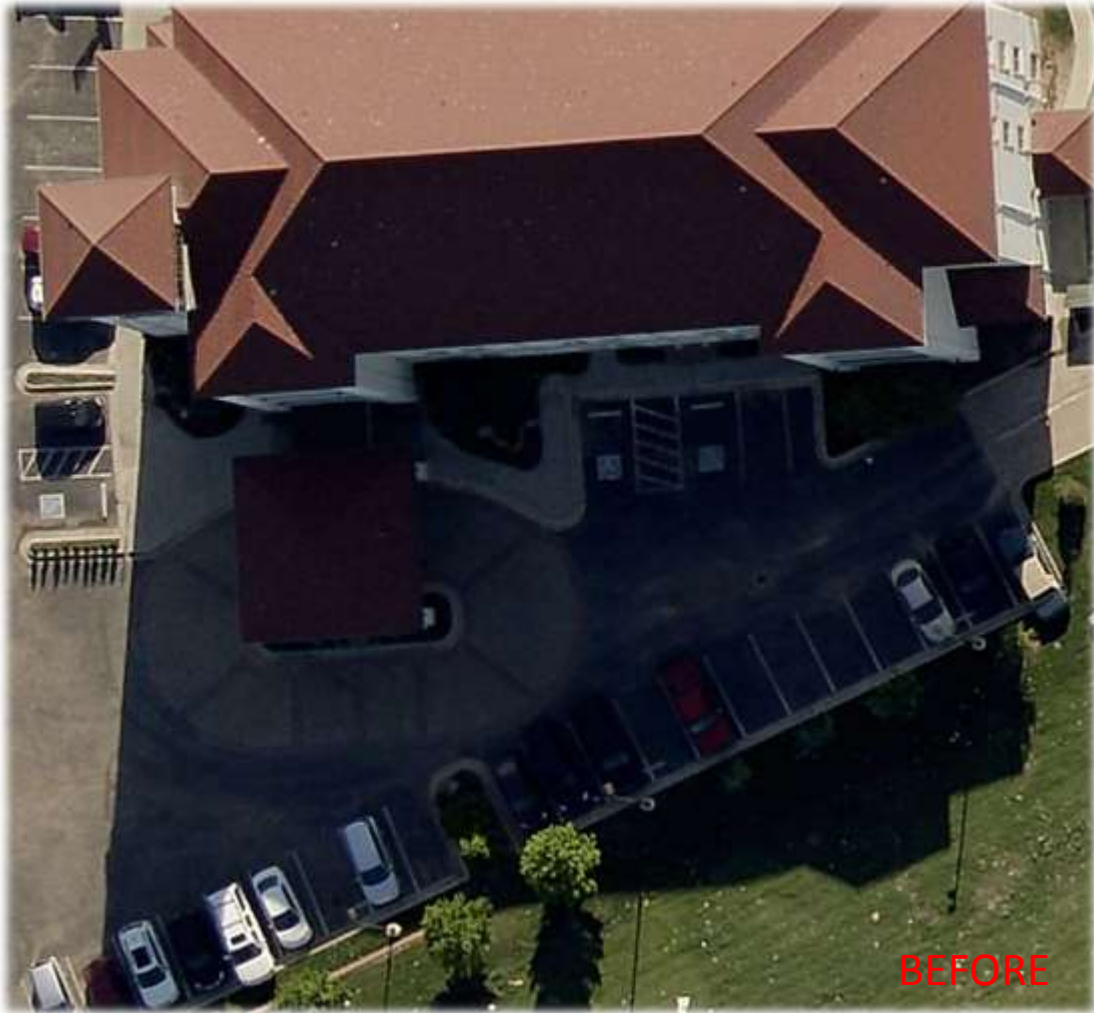
# Innovations: Sensor & Processing Technology

- Advancements in the areas of sensor technology, capture processes, and image processing technologies have combined to result in more usable, and overall better quality imagery
- Some examples of these enhancements are:
  - Shadow Adjustments
  - Noise Reduction
  - Smear Control
  - Mosaic Smoothing





# Shadow Adjustments



# Noise Reduction





# Smear Control



# Mosaic Smoothing





# Innovations: Users

- Traditional Aerial Imagery Users

- GIS

- Mapping, Data Management, Spatial Analysis, etc.

- Planning / Zoning

- Comprehensive Plans, Historic Preservation, Revitalization Studies, etc.

- Agriculture

- Precision Agriculture, Sustainability, etc.

- Engineering / Surveying

- Planning, Site Design, Environmental Analysis, Maintenance, etc.

- Transportation

- Facilities Management, Design, Travel Demand Studies, etc.

- Public Works / Utilities

- Asset Management, Construction Management, etc.



# Innovations: Users

- Non-Traditional Aerial Imagery Users
  - Property Appraisers / Assessors
  - 9-1-1 Call Taking and Dispatch / Public Safety (Police, Fire, EMS)
  - Code Enforcement / Compliance
  - District Attorney & Prosecutors
  - Economic Development
  - Media





# Property Appraisers / Assessors

- Preview properties for new construction and/or changes prior to field visit
- Potentially reduce field visits, saving time and resources
- Evidence for formal and informal appeals
- Investigate land use classifications and exemptions, such as agricultural use or commercial
- Integrates with GIS, CAMA and other 3<sup>rd</sup> party systems

**ORION**

- ◆ **Appraisal Home**
- ◆ **Property**
  - Add a Property
  - Find a Property
  - Property History
  - GIS Map
- ◆ **Party**
  - Add a Party
  - Find a Party
  - Related Party Groups
- ◆ **Lease**
  - Add a Lease
  - Find a Lease
- ◆ **Reporting**
- ◆ **Activities**
  - List Manager
  - Splits & Combos
  - Forms & Documents
- ◆ **Workflow**
  - Queues
- ◆ **Administration**
  - View Job Queue
  - View Job History
  - View Job Schedule
- ◆ **Processes**
  - Year End Functions
  - Shared Property
  - Assessment Notices
  - Group Appeals
  - Online Appeals

**Map Viewer**

Address Search: 1718 E 40TH ST, LUBBOCK, 79404 **Go**

12/29/2011 < 1 of 13 > Select Date

1718 40th St, Lubbock TX 79412

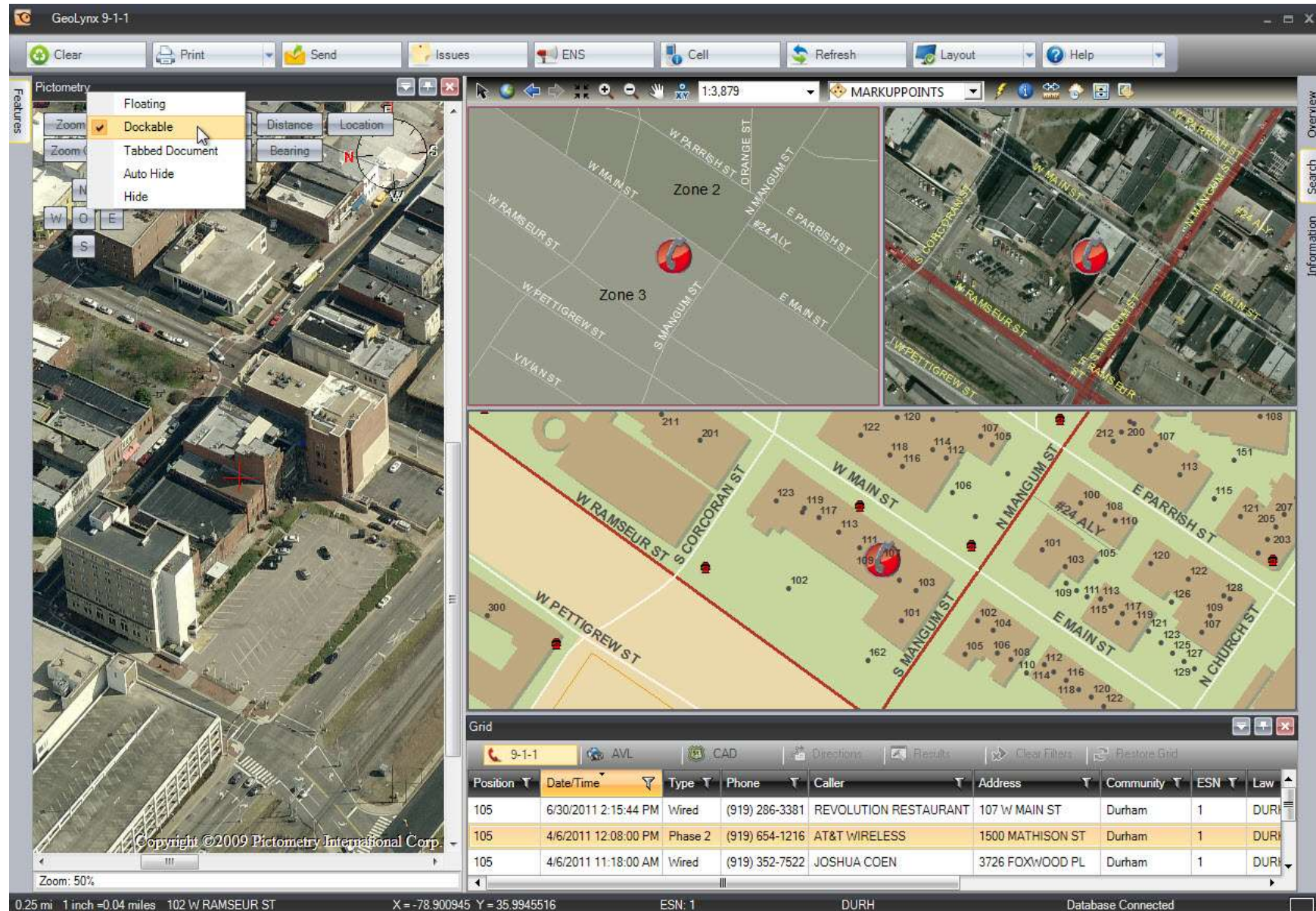
Pictometry © 2000-2014

1/29/2014 8:32am Messages



# 9-1-1 / Public Safety (Police, Fire, EMS)

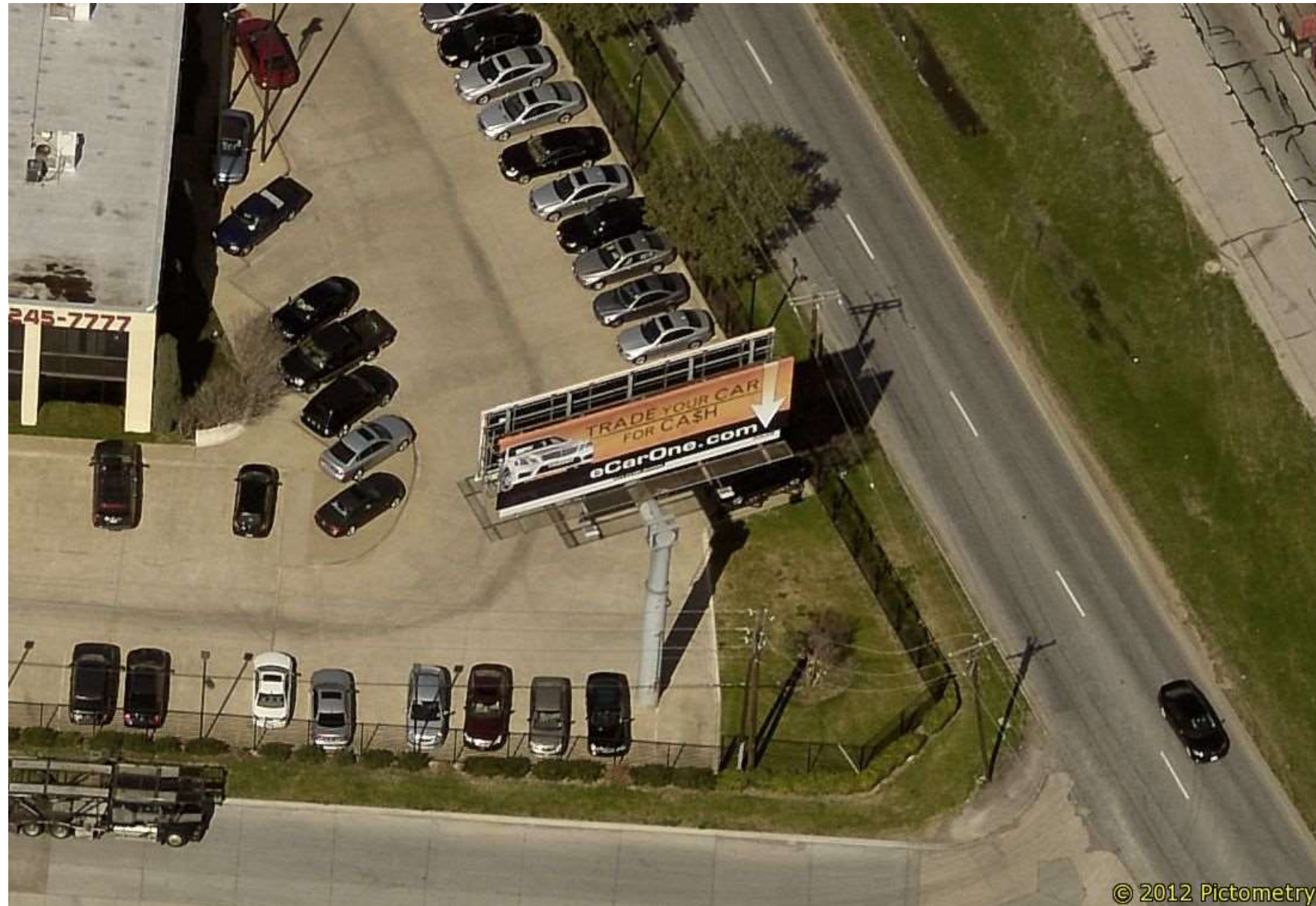
- Turn night into day, and winter into summer
- Historical archiving and accident reconstruction
- Search, raid and seizure planning
- Photo documentation for search warrant requests
- Pre-plan responses for major structure fires
- Measure hose distance from water sources and fire hydrants
- Inspect structural compositions, roof layout and access points





# Code Enforcement / Compliance

- Building permit enforcement for residential and commercial properties
- Advertising / signage regulations





# District Attorney & Prosecutors

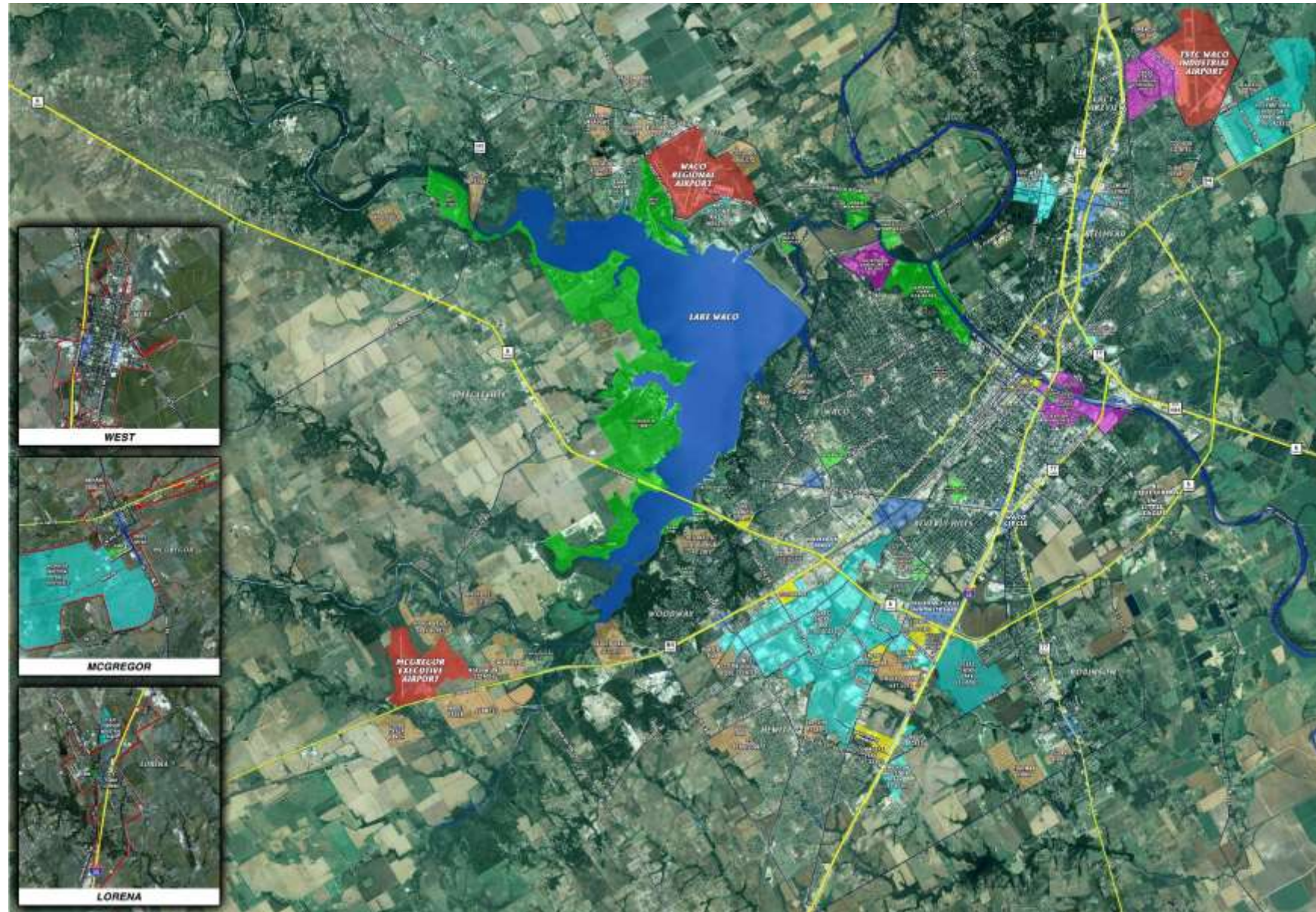
- Provides a jury with context of a crime scene, which is often critical to understanding how a series of events took place





# Economic Development

- Attract business to your jurisdiction
- Business park, abatement zone analysis
- Interactive maps for developers and residents
- Project tracking and visualization





# Media

- More than just a map!
- Provides visual evidence of an events location; no longer left to the audience's imagination
- Often used after natural disasters





# Innovations: Aerial Imagery, Inside?

- What would happen if we migrated aerial imagery and mapping technology indoors?
- Who would benefit from it?

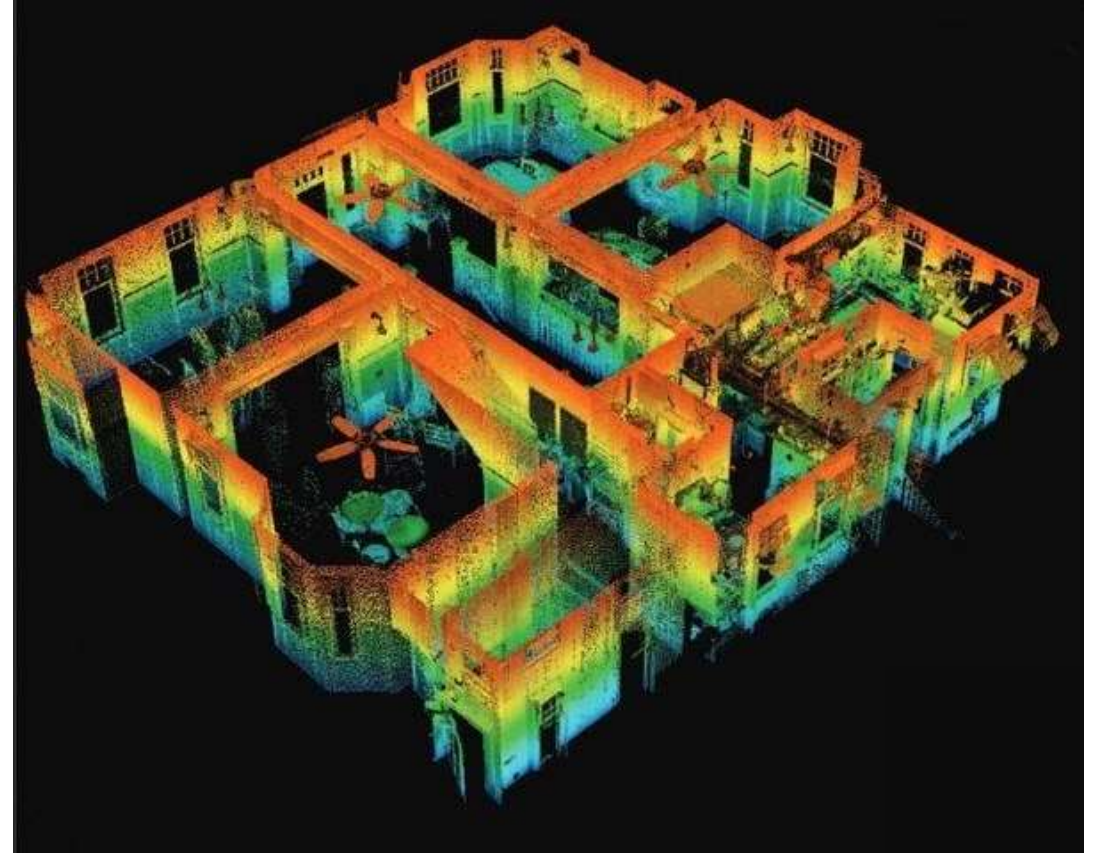
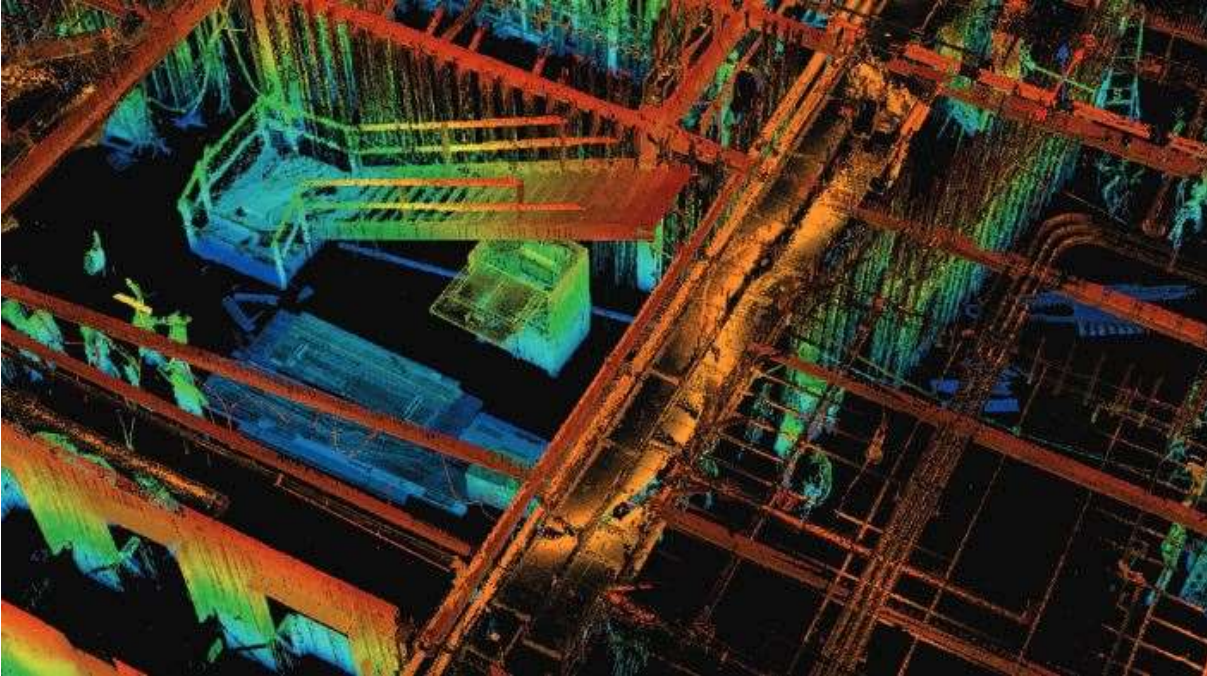
## **Rapid Response / Public Safety / Law Enforcement**

Accurate and up to date spatial information of public buildings offers many safety benefits to responders and to the public:

- Detailed 360 degree imagery provides responders with total situational awareness before entering. Layout and contents are fully known, meaning no surprises.
- Data is available through the internet behind your own firewall to multiple decision makers in multiple locations, enabling informed decisions.
- Data enables detailed preparation and training for specific buildings / areas.

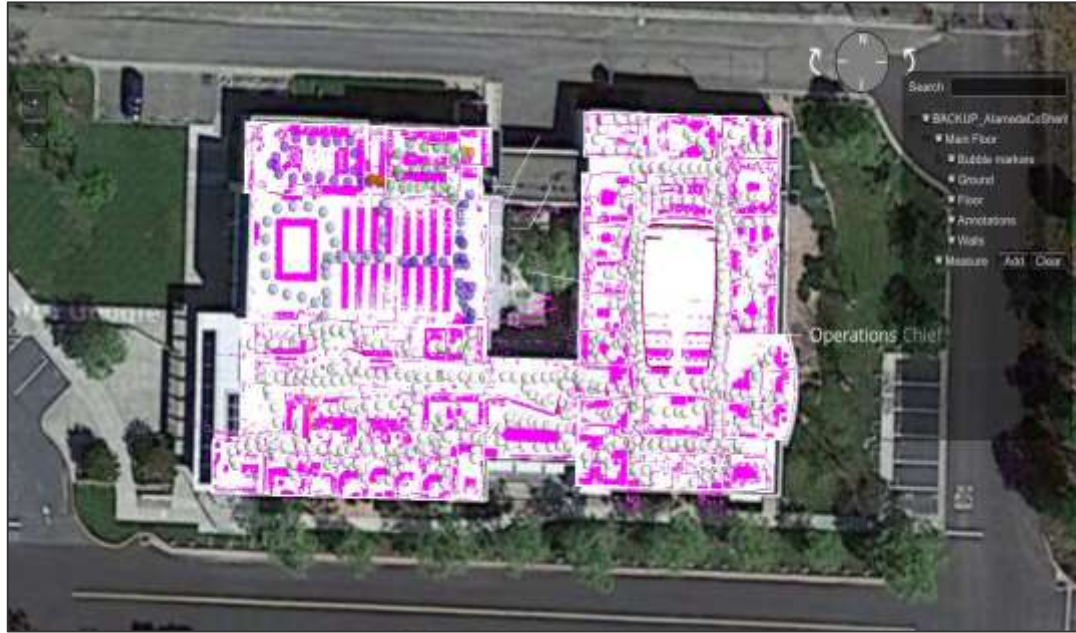


# Innovations: Indoor Mapping





# Innovations: Indoor Mapping



LiDAR Scan of Building Contents and Image Capture Points – Overhead View

LiDAR Scan of Building Contents and Image Capture Points – 3D Perspective View

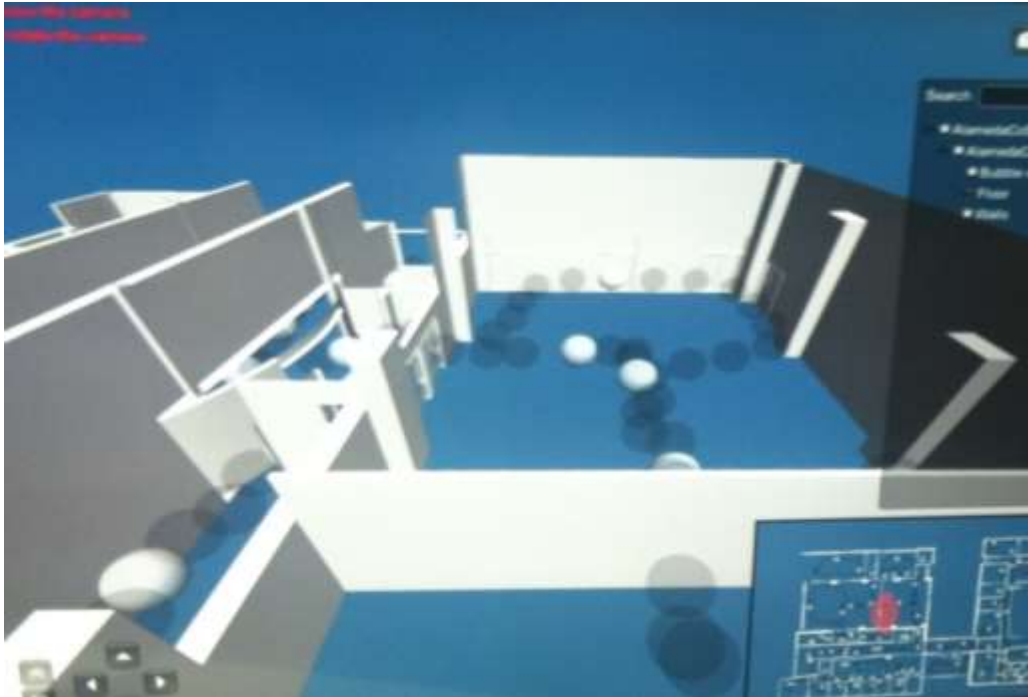




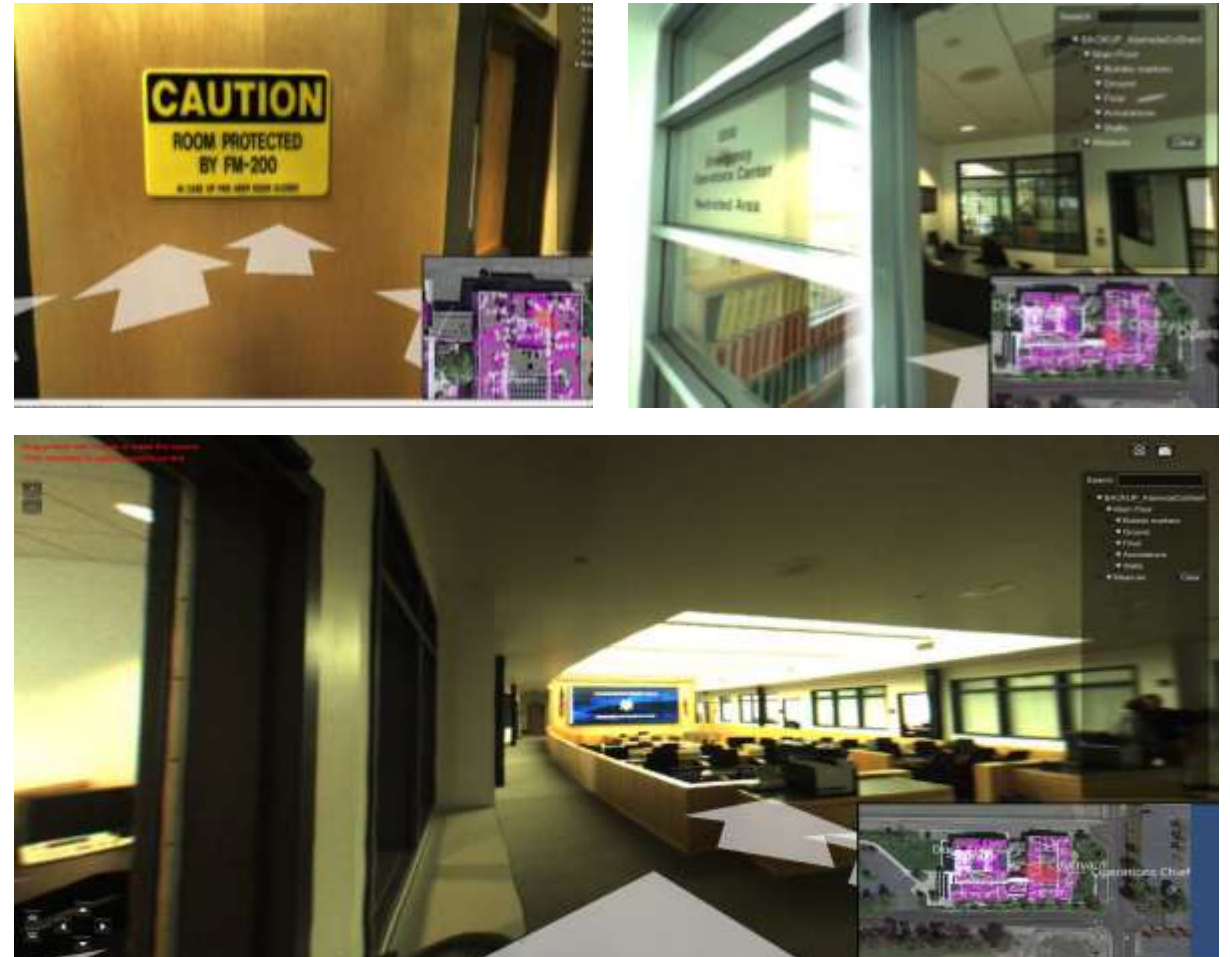


# Innovations: Indoor Mapping

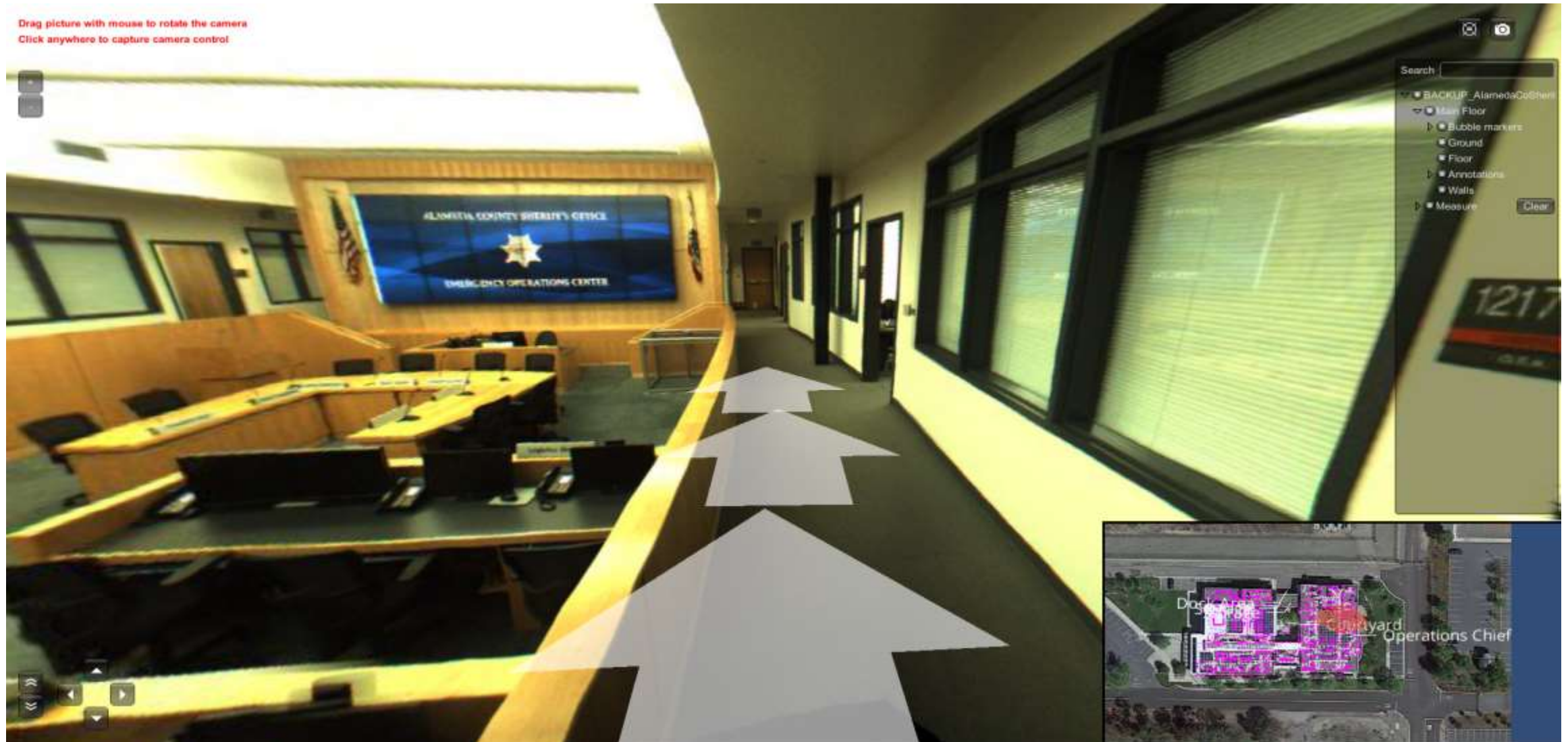
3D Floor Plan and Selected Image Capture Points



High Resolution, Geo-referenced Imagery of Interior

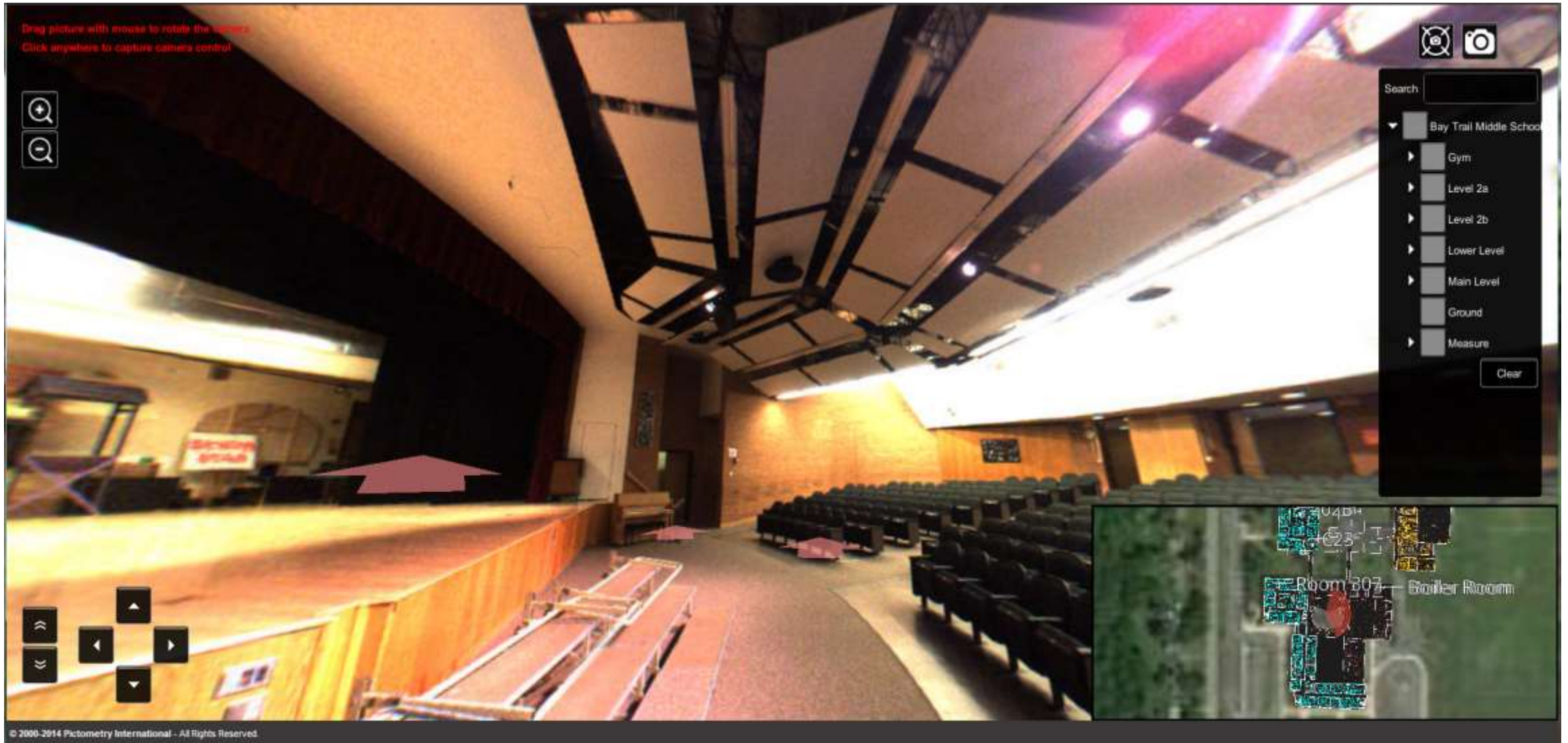


# Innovations: Indoor Mapping





# Innovations: Indoor Mapping



# Innovations: Beyond the Pixels

- Change Detection
- Feature Mapping / Data Mining
- Planimetric Mapping
- Impervious Surface Analysis





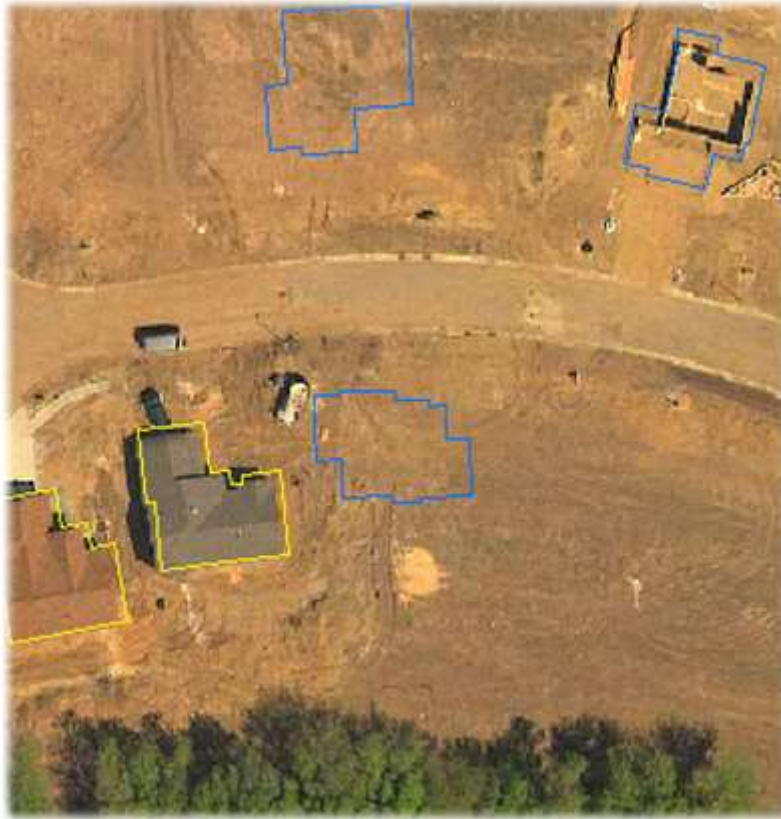
# Change Detection

Utilizing aerial imagery to detect changes over time...for example – structures.



# Change Detection – Example

*New*



2010



2013





# Change Detection – Example

*Changed*



2010



2013



# Change Detection – Example

*Demolished*



2010



2013





# Feature Mapping / Data Mining

Utilizing aerial imagery to locate and inventory features of interest...for example – propane tanks.





# Feature Mapping / Data Mining

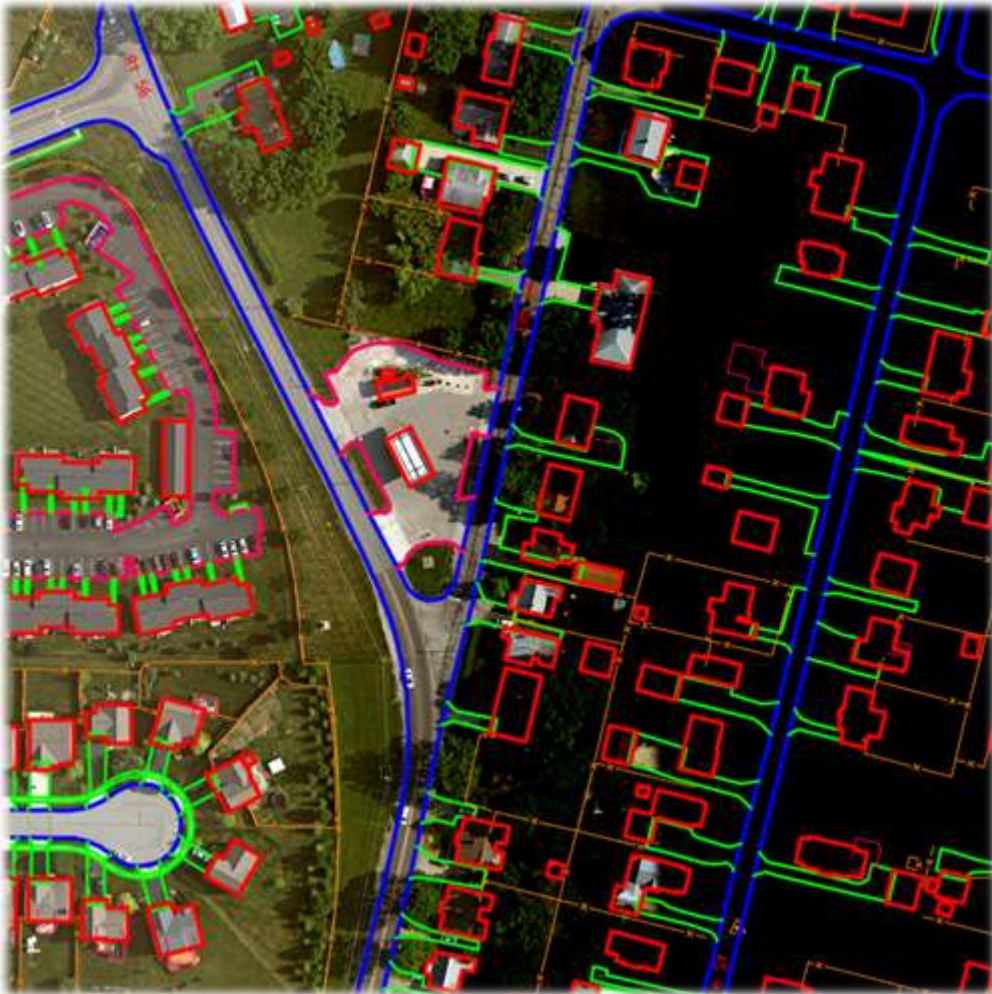
...or Utility Poles and Lights.





# Planimetric Mapping

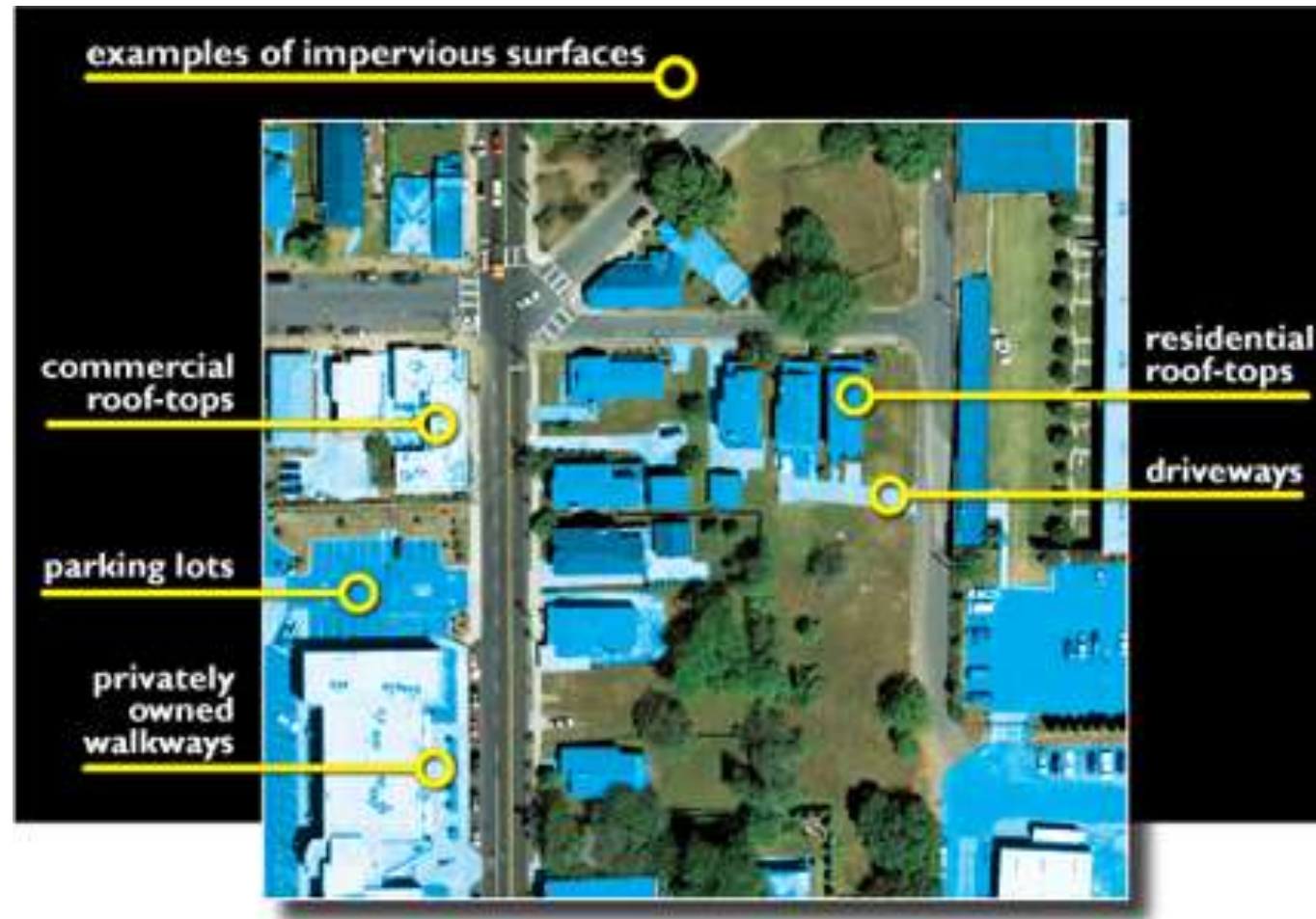
Utilizing aerial imagery to accurately digitize cultural and natural features, to the correct scale and position...for example – street centerlines, curbs, and driveways.





# Impervious Surface Analysis

Utilizing aerial imagery to identify and analyze man-made, impervious surfaces – which include things like sidewalks, driveways, rooftops and parking lots.





# Impervious Surface Analysis

Large-scale, Community-wide Analysis



Property-centric Analysis





# Impervious Surface Analysis

Utilizing color infrared (CIR) imagery to differentiate between vegetated and non-vegetated areas is often a critical part of the impervious surface analysis.





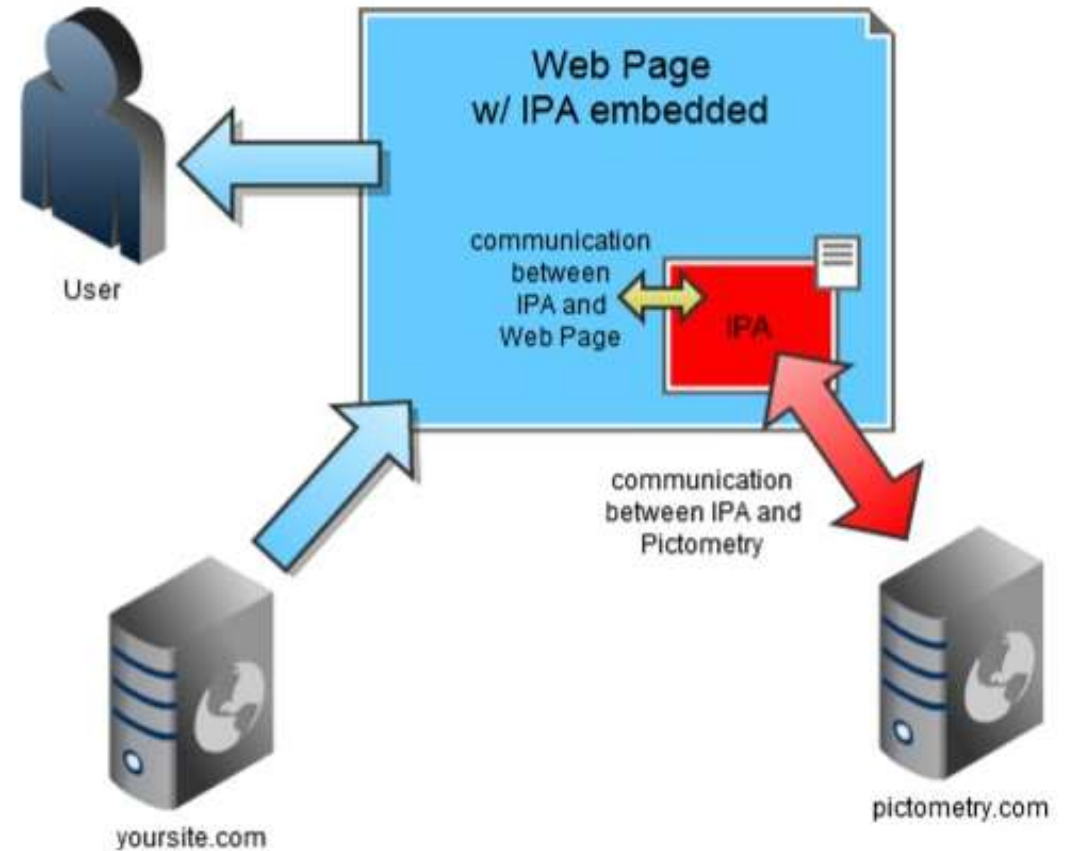
# GIS Innovations

Here's what Pictometry has developed to bring this imagery into existing workflows

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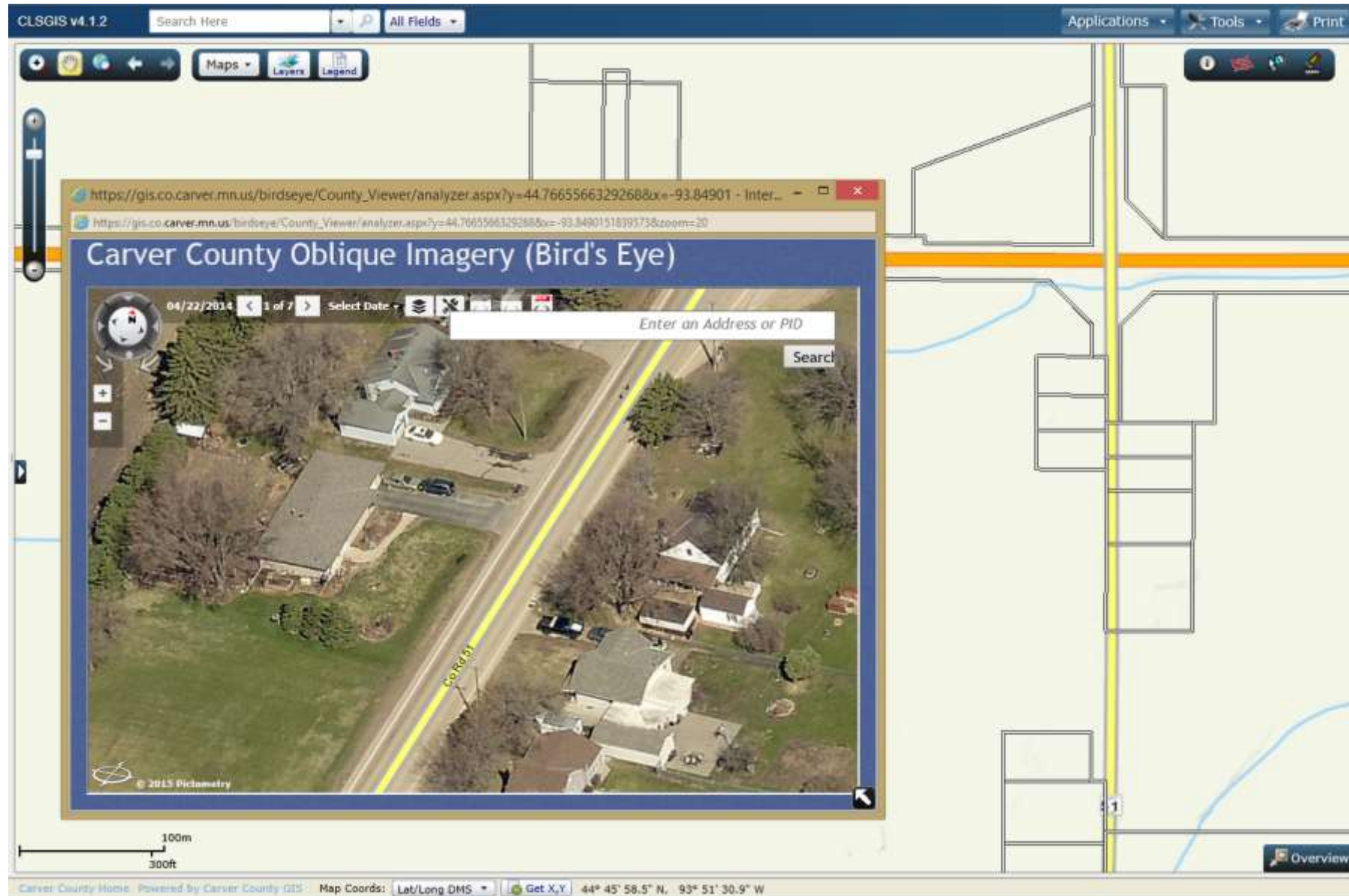
API (Integrated Pictometry Application – IPA)





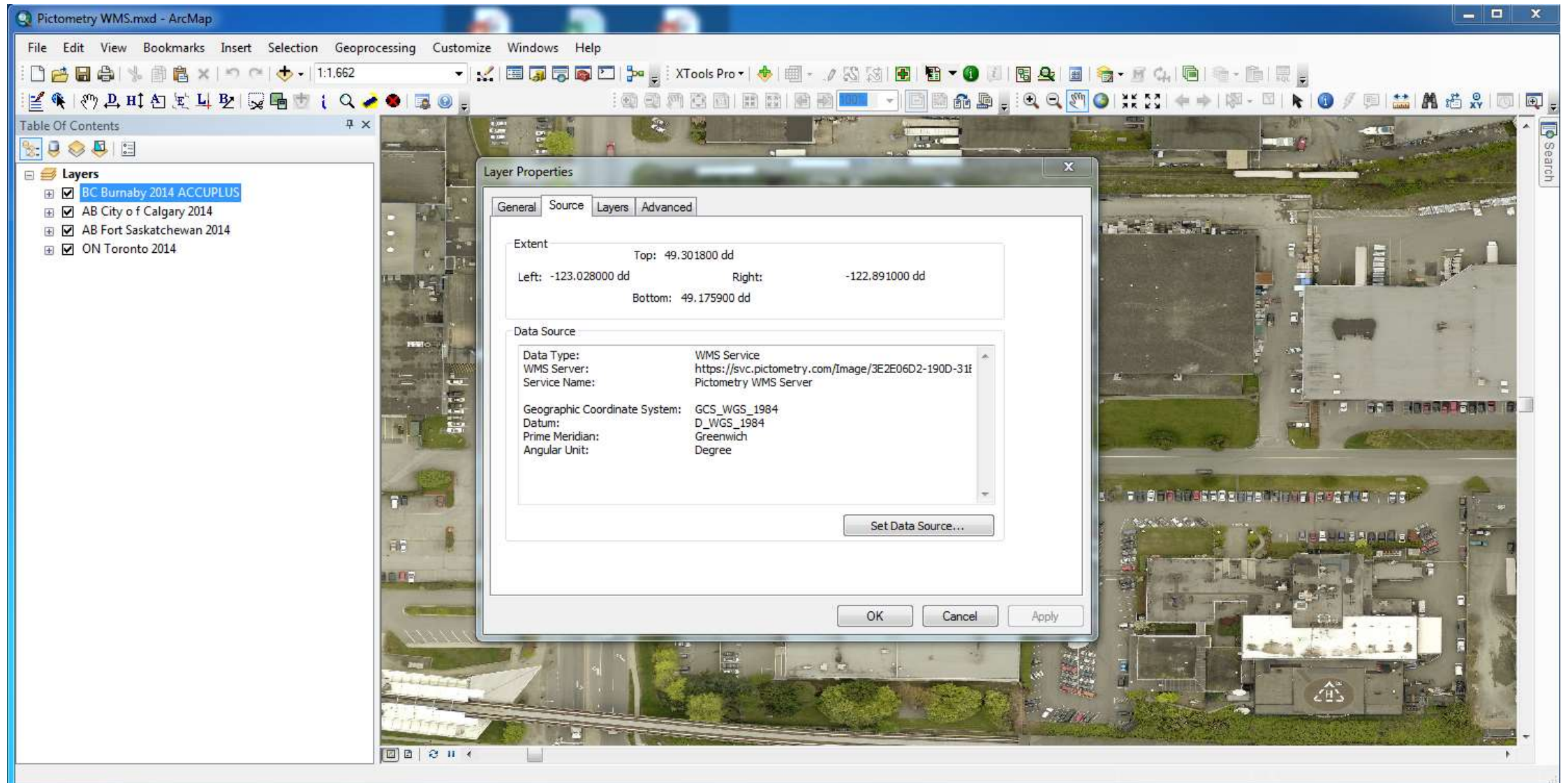
# GIS Innovations

IPA



# GIS Innovations

## WMS





# GIS Innovations

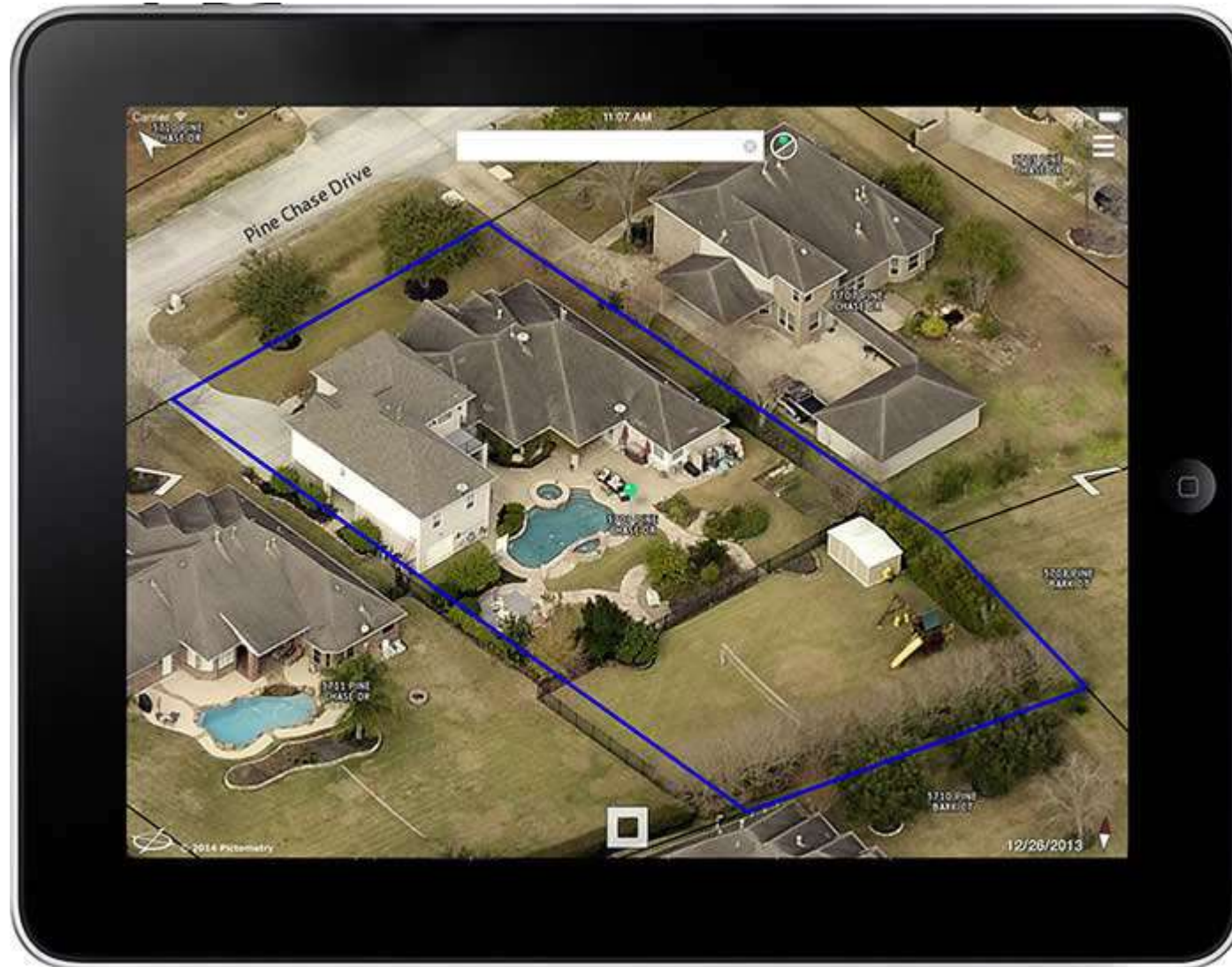
AccuPlus

Certified authoritative orthomosaic meetings stringent positional and feature correction requirements



# GIS Innovations

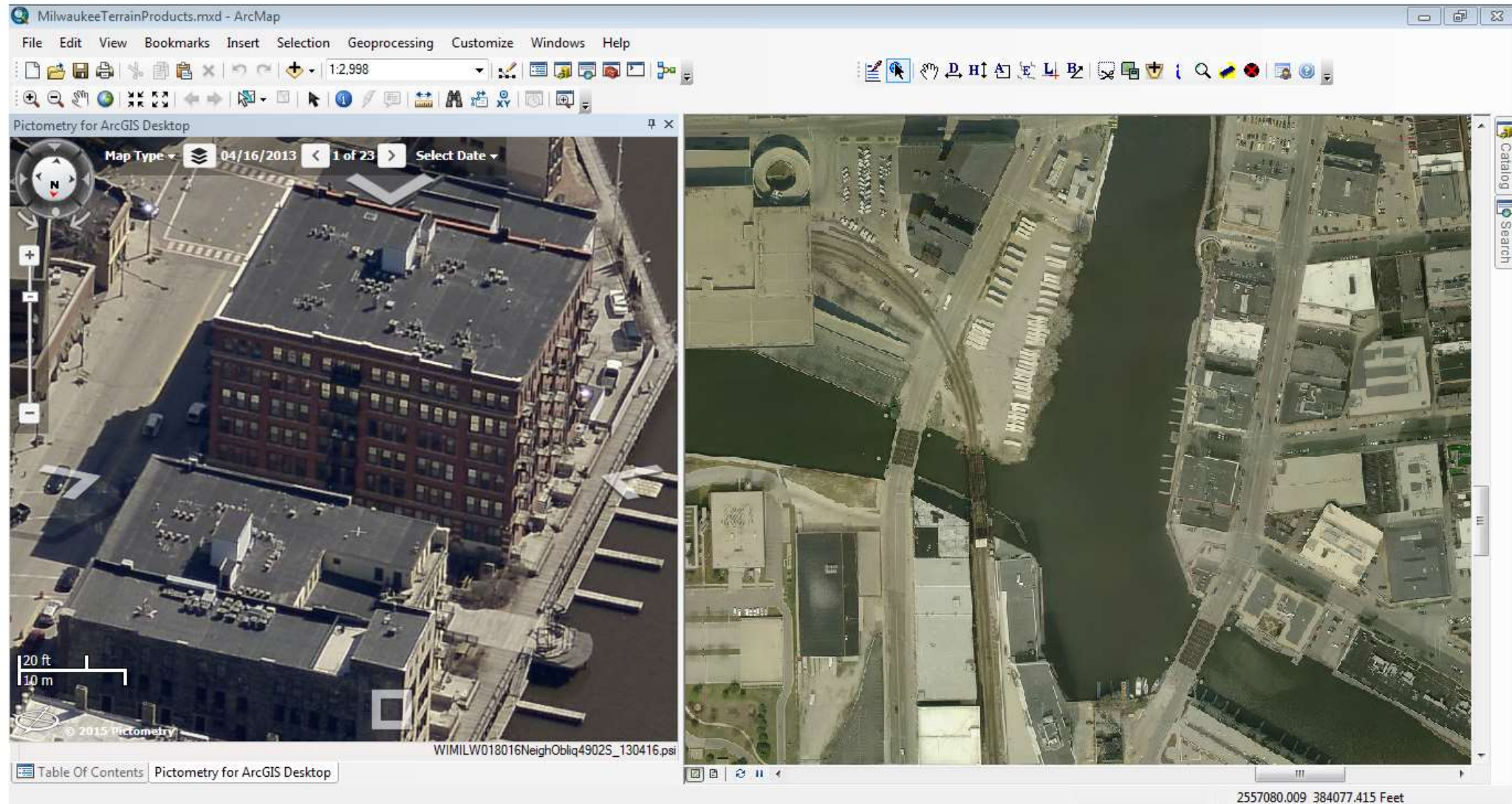
iOS / Android Mobile Apps





# GIS Innovations

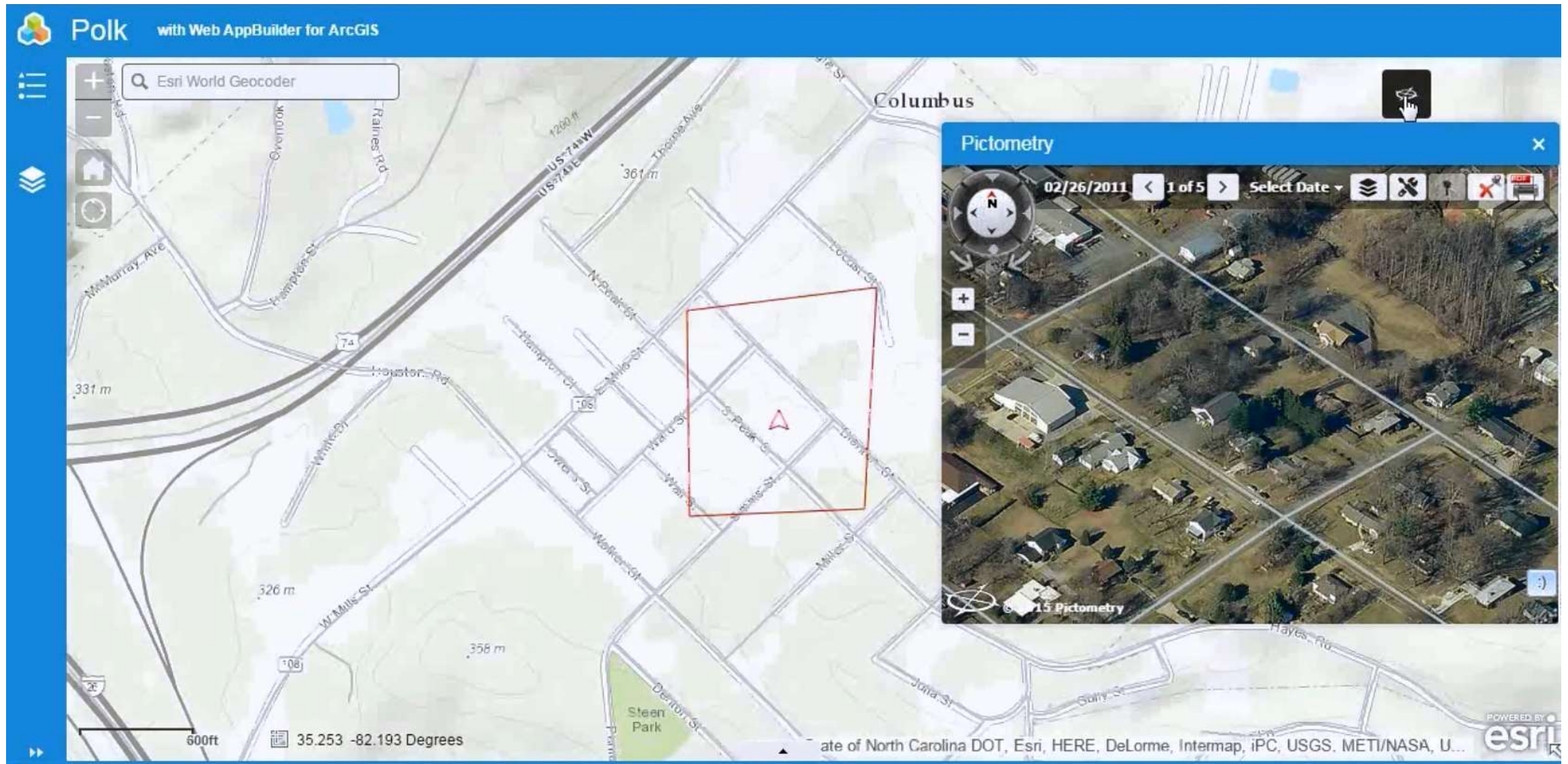
## ArcGIS Desktop Add-In





# GIS Innovations

## Web App Builder - Widget





# Aerial Imagery's Next Frontier









**Thanks for coming!**  
**Questions?**

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